THE PEOPLE'S PROTEST.

Boston and Baltimore Denounce the Louisiana Outrage.

The "Old Cradle of Liberty" Rocks Again.

J. Q. ADAMS' ADDRESS.

Wendell Phillips Supports Grant and Sheridan.

Lloyd Garrison Still Looking Back.

Scenes, Incidents and Enthusiasm Fanueil Hall

THE MEETING AT BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson Tells the · Story of Wrong.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Resolutions in Favor of Free Institutions.

THE BOSTON MEETING.

The alleged military usurpation in Louisiana early stirred up the indignation of Bostonians, otwithstanding they have been somewhat tardy in expressing it. The idea of holding a meeting and among the leaders in the movement was Mr. Adams was the eeting, and his absence on the occasion was a matter of surprise. The names of some gentlemen which were appended to the call were there without their authority or knowledge, and previous to

Contrary to general anticipations, the meeting was eminently successful in every particular. Faneuil Hall was crowded to its full capacity, and there were very many who were unable to gain platform were:-Mr. Gray, Hon. William Aspinwall. Hon. Albert Mason, Hon. Leverett Saltenstall, Colonel Theodore Lyman, Edward Gray, Richard Olney, Hon. Frank W. Bird, E. B. Haskell

by J. L. Stackpole, who in his remarks said that it has been the custom of the people of this city to meet together to consult upon the public good fearlessly their opinion upon political questions. liberty or personal rights have been invaded in any part of the Union. The voice of Massachuand liberty-not for the liberty which overrides

Not many years since Massachusetts pource acy of the constitution and of equal rights, of law That supremacy has been established. With devotion to the same principles which animated us then we meet to-day, without distinction of party, to assert for the citizens of that same th this right of self-government, in accordance with the constitution and the law which we have declared shall be sacred and inviolate throughout

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING. The following list of officers was then announced, all of whom were unanimously and en-

nounced, all of whom were unanimously and enthusiastically chosen:—

President—Hon. William Gray.

Fice Fresidents—His Excellency William Gaston.

Hon. Alexander H. Bullock. Hon. Charles Francis
Adams, Hon. Samuel C. Coop. Charles W. Ellot,
Rev. James F. Clarke, Colonel C. R. Couman, Hon.

William P. Phillips, Colonel Theodore Lyman, Hon.

Charles Allan, Dr. Estes Howe, George R. Mimot,
William E. Perkins, General A. P. Rockwell, William
Aspinwall, W. W. Greenough, Martin Brimmer,
Henry W. Paine, Leverett Salfonstall, Hon. Richard Frothingnam, E. W. Gurney, John L. Gardner.

Franklin Haven, William Perkins, William Endicott, Jr., George C. Stattuck, Hon. Francis W.

Bird, Francis Parkman, Henry J. Crowell, Albert
Mason, John T. Clark, Henry D. Hyde, Colonel

William W. Swan.

Secretaries—Moorefield Storey, George P. King,
John T. Morse, Jr., and John J. French.

Speech Of Hon, William Gray.

SPEECH OF HON, WILLIAM GRAY. Mr. GRAY, upon taking the chair, was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and after it had sub-

with enthusiastic applause, and after it had subsided he proceeded to speak as follows:—

Freidow Citierns—In the opening month of the centennial year in which we are to celebrate the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the cultimation of those long civil struggles which preceded American meependence, we are called upon to take notice of a lact which has no parallel in American history. We must seek under the arbitrary tyranny of the Stuarts of England, or under the iron despotism of Oliver Crouwell, the Protector, for anything to place by the side of that outrage committed in Louisiana on the 4th day of January, 1875. It gives me great pleasure, lellow citizens, to stand in your presence in this hail on an occasion like this. No party ties are to letter the speech of any one who addresses you to-day. (Applause.) No party lealty can put a check upon the free speech of the citizens of Massachusetts in Faneuil Hall. (Applause.) I am the more glad, fellow citizens, that this meeting has assembled when I remember that we have two Senators in Congress whose voices have not been heard—(applause)—upon this enormous outrage, and I further remember that the two leading candidates for the chair of Charles Summer are now members of the House of Representatives at Washington, and that their voices have been silent. (Applause.) We have been silent. (Applause.) We have been calculated in Massachusetts, fellow citizens, and I trust and feel confident that without the aid and countenance of those to whom we should naturally have looked to as our leaders, we will try to find our own way to the declaration and maintenance of the right. (Applause.)

Fellow citizens, we all know, and it is so familiar to us that in ordinary times it makes little impression, that the Houses of Congress and of legislation throughout the length and breadth of the land are the so-e judges of the qualifications and modes of election of their own members. But we do not always remember through how much toil and struggle those principles were establishe

We, citizens of Boston, assembled in Fancuff Hall, hereby resolve—

1. That we have heard, with deep indignation, that five persons, occupying seats in the Legislature of Louisiana, were forcoldy removed from the hall of the flotace of hereceentatives on the 4th day of January, 1875, by the military torces of the United States.

2. That the conduct of these forces in such action was in violation of the rights of the people of Louisiana and destructive of civil liberty.

3. That the conduct of the people of Louisiana and destructive of civil liberty.

3. That in the approval by the Secretary of War of the deepatches of Lieuzenant General Sheridan we find an ignorance of correct principles which should disquality him from holding his important offfee; and in his assumption to speak for the President and all of the Cabinet the committed a grievous wrong to those of his associates who had given no assent to such approval, and we appeal to them to repel the aspersion by their official action.

appeal to them to repei the aspersion by their official action.

4. That the example transmitted to us by the founders of our Republic to preserve the separate independence of the executive. legislative and indical departments in their respective spheres shall be transmitted by us to our product of the executive and the mittery arm shall be kept subord.

and taspiness which belong to a free people, who make and administer their own laws.

The reading of the second resolution was received with a medley of cheers and hisses.

The President—I have the pleasure to introduce to you one who wears a name long honored in the history of Massachusetts, himself a soldier in the State of Louisiana, Samuei M. Quincy. (Applause.)

GENERAL QUINGY'S SPEECH.

General QUINGY said that the echoes of the guns of Sumter had barely echoed into air before the citizens railied to the defence of the country, and in response to an attack on the people's rights they had as quickly gathered again to protest against an interference with their liberty. He hoped they came not as partisans, but to express their opinions unbiased by partisan prejudices. He could not join in the severe denunciations which had been passed upon General Sheridan, a braye officer, under whom he had served. It had been his mislortune once since the close of the war to lead a column of sederal bayonets himself against the New Orleans mob and police engaged in a work of assassination and massacre. In other words, he marched the Eighty-first United States colored infantry to the suppression of the Convention, riot and sianghter of July, 1866, and he served as a member of the military commission appointed to investigate the same.

Mr. Gray then introduced John Quincy Adams

ame.

Mr. Gray then introduced John Quincy Adams as one well known to them by personal presence as well as hereditary names.

Mr. ADAMS was received with a warm round of appliause and proceeded to address the assembly. He opened by deprecating any leeling of partisanship in connection with the subject, and affirmed that those present had gathered not as members of any party, but as citizens of the United States. He recited at length the circumstances attending the meeting of the Louisiana Legislature on the strong of the Louisiana Legislature on the strong of the Louisiana Legislature on the strong of the conservative Speaker, the swearing in of five conservative members who had not received certificates of election from the Returning Board. The organization was a purely political contest, waged with cunning and sharpness, but no more than had been with essed in many States of the Union, and the House of Representatives of Louisiana, as thus organized, was a legal representative of the people. At his time a general officer of the United States, accompanied by soldiers, marched into the hall, and, producing an order from the Governor, proceeded to remove, by force, the five memors who had just been seated by the House. It is just at this point, said Mr. Adams, that I wish to arrest your attention. Do not permit yourseives to be diverted from this precise point by any declamation or sophistry. What right had soldiers of the United States to determine who should slit in the Legislature of a State? It is nothing to tell me that political passions ran high in the State. It is nothing to active the five members had been seated of a state? The same propose even that he five members had been seated of a state in the five members had been seated of a state in the five members had been seated on a surprise and voted in haste. Let the granted, and still ass, "What tright had the United States and some the five members had been seated on a surprise and voted in haste. Let the granted, and still ass, what the members had be

system of government, under our old constitutional methods, under the guidance of an intelligent and an honest public opinion, it can end only in the overthrow of such governments as that of the State oi Louisiana, because it is not upheld by the effective public opinion of the community. Now, it this government and others like it are to be maintained by force of the United States arms, against all legal efforts of the people to get rid of them, then this precedent which has been made in Louisiana is one eminently fit to be made, and it must be speedily loinowed by others more stringent and effective. Did it never occur to you that the same process of reasoning or ieeling which now induces you in a moment of excitement to oppose a plain violation of law, may equally induce a democratic majority, tempted and excited as you are, to accept a corresponding violation of the saleguards upon which alone you can rely to protect the freedmen from an outrage similar to that which we now contemplate. Do you think there will be a less temptation? Then count the votes the South can throw in a democratic convention and estimate the power which they must wield in the party councils. I do not believe that they will yield to the temptation; out I do say that you render it almost irresistible when you set them so securcive an example of successmit usurpation. Mr. Adams affirmed that the constitution never contemplated that the United States should systematically maintain and presente governments in the States. Such work cannot be done except at the price of liberty. He referred to the usurpation of chartes the first and of Cromwell and declared mat the logical and inevitable resulting the constitution in the general government which will should be successful to concentrate and confidence with which they have borne then which has been done in Louisiana to concentrate and confidence of interestical confidence with which they have borne then, Massachusetts would not have borne the same. Let it not be erected into a precedent for it

defend the constitutional government of the country.

SPEECH OF MR. MASON.

Mr. ALBERT MASON, Of Plymouth, said it was never pleasant for him to take issue with those charged with the administration of the government, and it was not his anger toward men, but the deprecation of the act that went so deep into the vital elements of our organization, that he spoke. He then reviewed the scenes at the ejection of the five republicans from the Legislature at New Orieans. The Legislature may have been organized with unseemly haste, but there was no power outside the Legislature that could legally revise their action. There was never a clearer act of violence to a state Legislature or of violation of State sovereignty by the lederal government. If this act were passed in silence he could not see that there was safety for the Legislature of any State. A precedent should not be admitted now for an assumption of power in the future, when leaders might not be as trustworthy as they are to-day. He appealed to them to make their protest against this act and rise above all party considerations; to be serious and earnest, so as to remind those in authority that the essential elements of our form of government are as dear to one party as to another—(applause)—and that they cannot be violated or overridden even by those high in the confidence of the people, without spreading alarm from one end of the land to the other. (Applause.)

slarm from one end of the land to the other. (Appliause.)

SPEECH OF MR. OLNEY.

Mr. RICHARD OLNEY, OI the West Roxbury District was the next speaker, and expressed his congratulations at the great change which had taken piace in the question which they had met to consider. Until the Message was issued a revolution seemed himment. He then defined the occasions on which federal interference would be justifiable, and then only upon the invitation of the State itself. Until the Message the government seemed to hold that the discretion of the President could be substituted for the expressed wish of the State. The Legislature of Louisiana had made no call for troops, and there had been no insuffection and no call upon the government of queil any insurrection. Yet these troops were sent there, committed these acts, and received the support of Washington officials and leading republicans. No more giaring attempt at usurpation could be imagined, and it successful, it would revolutionlize our entire system of government. This led to the call for the meeting in Faneuli Hall. It seemed to be a duty to convene here and enter their protest. Happily a change had come over the spirit of their dreams at Washington. They had concluded not to "fight it out on that line." (Applause.) The Message was a practical disclaimer and an apology. It was true it was not as straightforward and manly as ne could desire, and appeared to have been wrenched from the President by the force of public opinion. Licutenant General Saeridan and General Grant had been taught a lesson that they would not soon lorget. He did not think the people of Louisiana should be too severely condemned for the state of admirs there. It was their misfortune, rather than their crime. For two years they had been under a government maintained over them by federal bayonets, and they would be a disgrace to their country if they contented year down under a government of force and frand mixed in about equal proportions.

iorce and fraud mixed in about equal proportions. There was a time wasen Boston was about as odious to the British government as New Orleans to day was to the President and his associates, and he drew at the President and his associates, and he drew aparallel between these two incidents, in neither of which, he calimode were the proposed to the control of the proposed to the call the proposed to the call the proposed to the call the proposed of the proposed to the call the proposed of the proposed to the call the proposed to the call the proposed to the call showing that while the meeting was for the purpose of exportage and other suburban places, and the promisent clergy, merchanis and lawyers were not included in the list. He was interrupted frequently by storms of applause and hisses, which Mr. Gray had frequently to plead with the house to keep quiet. He then proceeded to argue that the iederal government had done the best they could. Grant recognized Kellogg. He must recognize somebody, and for two years Congress never rebuked it. The auddence again grew wild with a south man that "I am no Grant my life. I never held an office and I never expect to." He then a proceeded to argue that the iederal government had done the best they could. Grant recognized Kellogg. He must recognize somebody, and for two years Congress never rebuked it. The auddence again grew wild with a south man that "I am no Grant my life. I never held an office and I never expect to." He then argued that when it was necessary to call in military power to restore order they should not go out when order was restored. The question then was was one begislature, he must use his discretion. He then reviewed the assembling of the begislature of the legislature of could and the proceeding to call the rolling of the proceeding to the proceeding to show the held of the proceeding to have a similar case in this State in Boots and the pro

United States. His remarks were constantly in-terrur, ted by the turbulence of the audience. The resolution offered by Mr. Newell was then put to the meeting and received a strong "Yea" vote and a prolonged "Nay," the chairman declaring

version of the matter in dispute! For the line of evidence is as distinctly drawn between these contending parties as it was in the days of the rebellion; and by what miraculous regeneration of the one party and utter apostacy of the other it has come to pass that they who sought to destroy the American government by force and arms are to be recognized as the patriotic supporters of free, republican institutions, while they who were ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of liberty and equal pights are no longer worthy of respect or confidence? Yes! President Grant has spoken, and a more caim dignified, straightforward, patriotic and conclusive statement of facts was never presented to the public scrutiny. Let those who shall come to the iront at this meeting put their finger, if they can, upon any paragraph, sentence or line in that statement which evinces any other desire or purpose on the part of the President than to have all classes in Louislana protected in the enjoyment of equal civil and pointical rights, under the agis of the United States constitution, each man sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid. In the light shed by it how indicrous, how preposterous now reads the call for the Fancul Hall demonstration! The only thing to be done is to make the amende honorable by the adoption of resolutions acknowledging the unfairness of a prejudgment of the case as in that call—indorsing the action of the President and General Sheridan as prompted by the most patriotic motives and the most scrupplous regard for the requirements of the constitution, and, while exonerating them from the foul reproaches that have been cast upon them, severely denouncing primarily the sections in the section of the sessition primarily the sections. It is essentially the old conflict in another form, and under circumstances requiring equal vigilance, courage and fidelity on the part of the professed friends of freedom.

THE BALTIMORE MEETING.

Despite the freezing nature of the weather and the condition of the streets the citizens turned out en masse to-night to express their disapprobain Louisiana. Long before the hour for the meeting an immense concourse gathered in the vicinity of the Masonic Temple, and in a few moments after the doors were thrown open capacity. The floor presented the appearance of a compact mass of human heads, while were packed with those anxious even to get a sentence from their lips. Baltimore has seldom witnessed such an assemblage of representative doctors and clergymen of the city were present, unanimity of sentiment and hearty co-operation with the gravity of the situation and the absolute necessity that the people in their majesty should rise to rebuke the outrage perpetrated in Louisiana. A novel feature of the occaof ladies in the gallery, who, doubtless, were drawn thither by the prominence and ability a more worthy field for the display of their been a more creditable exhibition of that mighty form; but there were others who called for:n the sarcasm was well set off by the concluding words "I am here to-night, not because of my attachment to any party, nor because of snaken off the ties of party; but because I love

who seek its overturow."

At eight o'clock Mayor Van Sant called the meet-

voice should add its mite in condemnation of those

ing to order and nominated the following gentle-President—Hon. Reverdy Johnson; Vice Presidents—Hon. Joshua Van Saut, Otis Kellholtz, Henry James, Decatur H. Milier, C. Morton Stuars, Hamilton Easter, Robinson W. Cator, William Henry Baldwin, Henry Seein, Henry E. Johnston, John T. Ford, Dr. Milton N. Taylor, George M. Gill, William H. Perkins, General F. C. Latrobe, J. Nevitt Steele, John J. Hurst, Samuel G. Wyman, Josiah Lee Johnston. trope, J. Nevitt Steele, John J. Hurst, Samuel G. Wyman, Josiah Lee Johnston, James A. L. McClure, James Hodges, William G. Harrison, Charles J. Baker, John G. Gettings, Robert T. Banks, Hon. William M. Merrick, T. H. Caughey, Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, Charles H. Mercer, Charles G. Kerr, James L. McLane, James R. Brewer, Colonel Henry D. Loney, Samuel Bevan, Daniel Ratchiffe, T. Sands Mills, P. P. Penoleton, Dr. George W. Benson, Charles J. M. Given, Colonel Frederick Raine, Israel M. Parr, James A. Bochanan, Henry Clay Dallam, General Charles E. Pheips, Joseph S. Hemsier, William H. Carpenter, Albert Ritche, H. Koster Dulaney, F. R. Stevens, C. W. Lewis, Leonard Passano, Charles A. Gambrill, Thomas H. Levering, James M. Buchanan, Richard Morris, Jr., James P. Thomas, John V. L. Findlay, Hon Rooert Gimore, Jr. Secretaries—C. C. Groomes, William Robertson, Arthur V. Milholiand, Andrew J. George, William Nattnew Clark.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Johnson upon taking the chair was greeted

with the wildest manifestations of delignt. He commenced the reading of his speech, but quickly requested the indulgence of the audience, as he was getting old and his sight was falling. Mr. the reading of his speech, which was as fol-

was getting old and his sight was failing. Mr. Charles G. Kerr, his son-in-law, then continued the reading of his speech, which was as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I sincerely thank you for selecting me to preside at this meeting and for the cordial manner in which my presence is received. The meeting is composed of thembers of both the political parties into which the people of the country have been divided and many who, until now, have been zealous and uniform supporters of the President and his administration. They are anable, however, to give their approval of what he has authorized to be done in Louisiana, and are convinced that what has been there done and is being done is not only an outrage upon the rights of her people, but dangerous to the rights of her people, but dangerous to the rights of all the States and of all the people, in this opinion I fully concur, and I proceed to state, as briefly as I can, the reasons which have led me to that conclusion. No occasion has ever occurred in the history of our country of a character more grave than the one which brings us together this evening. It should be considered with solemn seriousness and with all the temperance that our sense of the wrong which has been done to a sister State, and of the inevitable tendency of the transport of the principles of freedom upon which they rest, and who is not blinded by party prejudices and a desire to keep in power the men who now control the general government, cannot fail to see that those forms and principles have been grossly violated by in stience, it is easy to loresce the political calmittes which will result from it. That it will not be passed by in stience and will be sternly rebuked the signs of the times give every assurance. The people are aroused everywhere. Words of reproach and indignation fill the air. The press of the country, with very lew exceptions, with one voice criticise the conduct so the branches of Congress Mr. Johnson then related the history of the proceedings of the board mats when will not o

If the Board acted ignorantly or corruptly; if they refused to hear evidence pertinent to the issue, or heard evidence totally inadmissible, their return would be altogether nugatory.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

I come now to the very unpleasant duty of proving, what indeed everybody knows, that the full responsibility of what has occurred rests upon the President. With a high appreciation of the services which he rendered the country during the late war I cannot, however, in justice to touth, to you and to myself, fail to stigmatize what he is now deing as a flagrant usurpation of power. I have looked in vain to discover any single fact which would even palliate, much less justify it. Most sincerely do! I wish that it was otherwise. It is almost impossible to believe that he is so ignorant of his constitutional obligation as not to know that he has in this instance abused it, and equally impossible to imagine any reason, consistent with high honor, which could have led him astray. The limits of his power to use military force in any State or the Union are prescribed by the act of Congress of Feoruary 28, 1795, and are conflued to cases of insurrection. The language of the act is that "in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to call forth such number of the same conditions and for the same purpose, to use the army and navy of the United States, on application of the suppress such insurrection." By a subsequent act he was authorized, but under the same conditions and for the same purpose, to use the army and navy of the United States. These laws were passed under the clause of the constitution which makes it the duty of the United States to protect each State against domestic violence, when called upon to do so by the Legislature, or by the Executive when the Legislature, or by the Executive when the Leg

that event the cause of monarchy was made secure.

The Bandiffi despatch.

I proceed now to refer to the action of General Sheridan. And here, again, I am concerned to speak of him as tuat action justifies. Within a day or two after his arrival at New Orleans and assuming command, he issued orders justifying the interference of the soldiers on the Monday before. He had met with no resistance. No evidence was given of any purpose to resist him, for, in fact, there was none. On Tuesday, however, the 5th of January, he sent to the Secretary of War the well known "banditti" despatch. Thereceipt of that despatch, I am grieved to say, was acknowledged by the Secretary of War on the next day, the 6th, in the following manner:—

hext day, the 6th, in the following manner:—
THE "ALL OF US" DESPATCH.
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1875.
General P. H. SHERIDAN, New Orleans:—
The President and all of us have that confidence in and thoroughly approve your course.
WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War. the President and all of us have tun confidence in and thoroughly approve your course.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Since civilization favorably progressed under the influence of our Christian faith no words ever lell from the lips of any man, civilian or soldier, which more outrage every obligation of humanity or exhibit a more fiendish thirst for human blood. Not satisfied with denouncing the people of three States, he suggests as you have seen, that if the President will issue a proclamation, declaring the parties he refers to "banditti," "no further action need be taken, except that which would devolve upon him!" How he proposed to act, we gather from his despatch. To arrest and try the ringleaders of what he calls the armed White Leagues. To try them by a military commission. Execution, then, would instantly follow sentence, and the cities and villages of three States would be the scenes of a carnage, the horrors of which no imagination can adequately depict. In this recommendation he totally disregards all the guarantees of personal liberty contained in the constitution. Those guarantees are to be found in the amendments which were oceval with the constitution taself, and it is historically certain that, without an assurance that they would be provided, the constitution would not have been ratified. Among them—not to mention them all—are, first, the escurity of the people against seizure of their persons; second, "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indicment of a grand jury," except persons in the military or navai service of the United States; third, that every party charged with a crime is secured a trial "by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed," and this trial by jury of as so provided by in military commission appointed by himself, and, if convicted, punish him with death by his own orders.

That military commissions are woolly unconsti-

or one sandtin P. Milittan, of that Nates, upon caragies achibited by him. The commission of an assessment of the many control of the state and the sentence and approved by the President, Besidence of the Militan of the State and the sentence of the Militan of the State and the sentence of the Militan of the State and the sentence of the Militan of the State and the sentence of the Executive (when the Legislature alone) against one of the State and the sentence of the State and the State

most proveking and harassing nature, receives our most hearty commendation, and as irec citizens of a common country we deeply sympathise with them under the oppression to which they are now subjected.

SPECH OF HON, WILLIAM PINČKNEY WHYPE, Mr. WHYPE spoke as follows:—Let us thank God, said Mr. Websier, in his grand oration at Bunker Hill, when speaking of man's desire for representative government as against absolute authority maintained by the use of an army, "that we live in an age when some hing has lunimone besides the bayonet, and where the sternest authority does not venture to encounter the searching power of public reproach. Any attempt of the kind I have mentioned should be met by one universal burst of indignation; the air of the civilized world ought to be made too warm to be comfortably breathed by any who would hazard it." In obedience to this last, happy suggestion we have assembled to heat up the "Maryland pan" for that very purpose. The case we are to consider, the surpation and military tyranry we are to condemn, need not to be stated in the formal counts of an indictment nor in the technical verbiage of special pleading, the insult to the spirit of our free institutions and to representative government finds its accusation in the unuttered language of every American heart. It is a splendid tribute to American patriotism that no intelligent man approaches the discussion of this subject actuated by partisan motives or with the purpose of turning the folly of the administration to partisan account. He who should attempt it would fall short of the true appreciation of its importance and fall to realize the dignity of the occasion. It is therefore criminal to belittle it by charging that armed forces of the United States were first placed at the disposal of the democratic Speaker as in their subserviency to a radical Governor. The offence consists in not how or in whose political interest the military was used, but in its being used at all. The State House was degraded by its conversion to a barra Maine or New Hampshire. A blow struck at the freedom of the one is an assault on the independence of all. As in the dark days preceding the Revolution the cause of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was the common cause of all the colonies, and its trials and antifiction awoke aithe the sympathies and intignation of the Carolinas and Virginia, as it stirred the lellow citizens of John Hancock and Samuel Adams, so the cause of Louisiana is now kinding anew the fires of patriotism in New York and Massachusetts. Stripped of all the details open to disputation, the use of the aimy of the United States, by permission of the President, for the destruction of a State Legislature is wholly indefensible. Talleyrand said the invasion of Spain was more than a crime; it was a fault. The military raid on the Legislature of Louisiana was both. It was a crime against liberty, and it will be ruinous to any party or set of men who continue to sustain it. If this intrusion of the army into our civil affairs be not now stopped and forever "inberty is but a name" and "representative government a mockery."

The occasions when the federal arm can be called to the aid of the State authorities are